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arguments by which it is supported without an increased admiration for his intellectual honesty, and his acknowledged ability in one of the most important fields of human investigation. He begins with a general introduction on the nature and bearing of the question which he proposes to discuss, and then proceeds to show what are "the reasons which make it imperative that human beings should be free to form opinions, and to express their opinions without reserve," and how baneful are the "consequences to the intellectual, and through that to the moral, nature of man, unless this liberty is either conceded, or asserted in spite of prohibition." Thence he passes to a consideration of the arguments in favor of individuality as one of the elements of well-being, and to a statement of the limits to the authority of society over the individual; and in his last chapter he makes a brief application of the general principles maintained in the earlier portions of the essay to some of the departments of government and morals, in order "to bring into greater clearness the meaning and limits of the two maxims which together form the entire doctrine" of the book. These maxims are, "first, that the individual is not accountable to society for his actions, in so far as these concern the interests of no person but himself," and, "secondly, that for such actions as are prejudicial to the interests of others the individual is accountable, and may be subjected either to social or to legal punishments, if society is of opinion that the one or the other is requisite for its protection." Throughout this discussion we everywhere see abundant evidence of that intellectual freedom and candor which characterize all Mr. Mill's writings; and nowhere else is his style more simple and transparent, or more perfectly adapted to the requirements of his subject.

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11. — *The Channel Islands*. By DAVID THOMAS ANSTED, M. A., F. R. S., etc., late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, and ROBERT GORDON LATHAM, M. A., M. D., F. R. S., etc., late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. With Illustrations drawn by PAUL J. NAFTEL, Member of the London Society of Painters in Water-Colors. London: W. H. Allen & Co. 1862. 8vo. pp. xxviii. and 604.

THE Channel Islands comprise four groups of rocky islands on the northern coast of France, and derive their chief interest from two entirely distinct sources, their importance as military stations, and their various attractions to the geologist and the naturalist. In the latter respect, says Mr. Ansted, who spent four years in one of the largest islands, "few parts of the coast of Europe, or its adjacent islands, are more

rich. Zoöphytes of almost all kinds, crustaceans, mollusks, and sponges, may be studied to perfection in natural rocky basins and caverns, and may be easily removed for study ; while the sea-weeds and lichens are equally abundant, and equally available for natural history investigation." Nor is this all ; for the vegetable productions of the land are not less rich and abundant than those of the sea, and include fruits and flowers of both the temperate and the torrid zone. " Having a more equable temperature than almost any part of the western shores of Europe," we are told, " but not a larger rain-fall, there is every facility for cultivating whole classes of plants, elsewhere difficult to keep alive ; and, though there is little intense heat in summer, still the absence of cold in winter is sufficiently marked to admit of the orange-tree bearing fruit, while the camellia is loaded with flowers from December to March." Alderney, Jersey, Guernsey, Herm, Sark, and a few of the smaller islands, are regularly inhabited, and have a population of about a hundred thousand, and in them are the chief attractions of scenery ; but even in the small uninhabited rocks and islands the lover of the picturesque will find much to reward him for the dangers which he may incur in visiting them. As military and naval stations, they are the keys to the English Channel, and the possession of them secures to Great Britain the undisputed control of its entrance.

Islands which have this great strategical importance, and which combine so many attractions, are well worthy of being minutely and carefully described by a writer who is competent to do justice to the subject ; and it is but fair to add that the beautifully illustrated monograph now before us amply fulfils every requirement of such a work. It is divided into four parts, of unequal length and interest. Of these, the First Part is devoted to " Physical Geography," and includes separate chapters on each of the principal islands, and on their climate, meteorology, and sanitary condition. The Second Part treats of the " Natural History," and is prepared in part from Mr. Ansted's personal observations, and in part from very valuable materials furnished to him by residents of the islands. The chapters on the vegetable productions, and on the land and water animals, are remarkably complete and satisfactory ; and the two chapters on geology and mineralogy are scarcely less worthy of praise, and fully sustain Mr. Ansted's reputation as a writer on these subjects. The third part, which is the only portion of the work furnished by Dr. Latham, is entitled " Civil History," and contains an account of the history of the islands, from the earliest times down to our day, together with some notices of their antiquities and archæology, and of their language and literature. The last Part is devoted to " Trade and Economics," and includes chapters on the agri-

culture, horticulture, trade, commerce, and manufactures of the islands, and a summary account of their constitution, laws, manners, customs, and public institutions. There is also an Appendix, containing notices of the island weights, measures, and statistics; and each Part is illustrated with numerous beautifully drawn and well-engraved wood-cuts, partly from sketches by Mr. Naftel, and partly from designs furnished by Mr. Le Lievre, a resident of Guernsey. Indeed, no effort has been spared by either author or publishers to make the work a full and satisfactory account of these interesting islands; and it will well repay any one for a careful reading.

12.—*Remains in Verse and Prose of* ARTHUR HENRY HALLAM.

With a Preface and Memoir. With Portrait. London: John Murray. 1862. 16mo. pp. lx. and 305.

THE name of Arthur Hallam will be forever associated with the noble verses which Tennyson has inscribed to his memory, even though it should represent to the reader a personality no more distinct than that of the young scholar whose praise Milton celebrates in "Lycidas." Every one, therefore, who is familiar with the "In Memoriam," will be glad to possess the touching and beautiful sketch of young Hallam's life, which his father has prefixed to this collection of his writings. He was but little more than twenty-two when he died, yet at this early age he had developed a character of singular worth, and had given rich promise of intellectual eminence. It is, however, to the purity of his personal character, as portrayed by his father, with a delicacy which we have seldom seen equalled, and never surpassed, rather than to any intrinsic excellence of his poems and essays, that the volume owes its attractiveness. As a poet, young Hallam does not seem to have possessed much imagination or much power of expression, and his poems are almost entirely of a meditative or reflective character, such as we should naturally expect to find in one who was an ardent admirer of Wordsworth. They are too often obscure and harsh, and in the case of "Timbuctoo," the most elaborate of his published productions, it is almost impossible to discover the thought which was present to the writer's mind, and to trace its connection with the nominal subject. The same fondness for metaphysical subtleties is apparent in his prose writings, which are of a kind to attract the thoughtful student, rather than the ordinary reader. They are in part college exercises, and in part the productions of later years. The most noticeable of them are an academical "Oration on the Influence of Italian